



*Darts Lab*

# **Darts Lab**

## **Spacecraft Modeling and Simulation**

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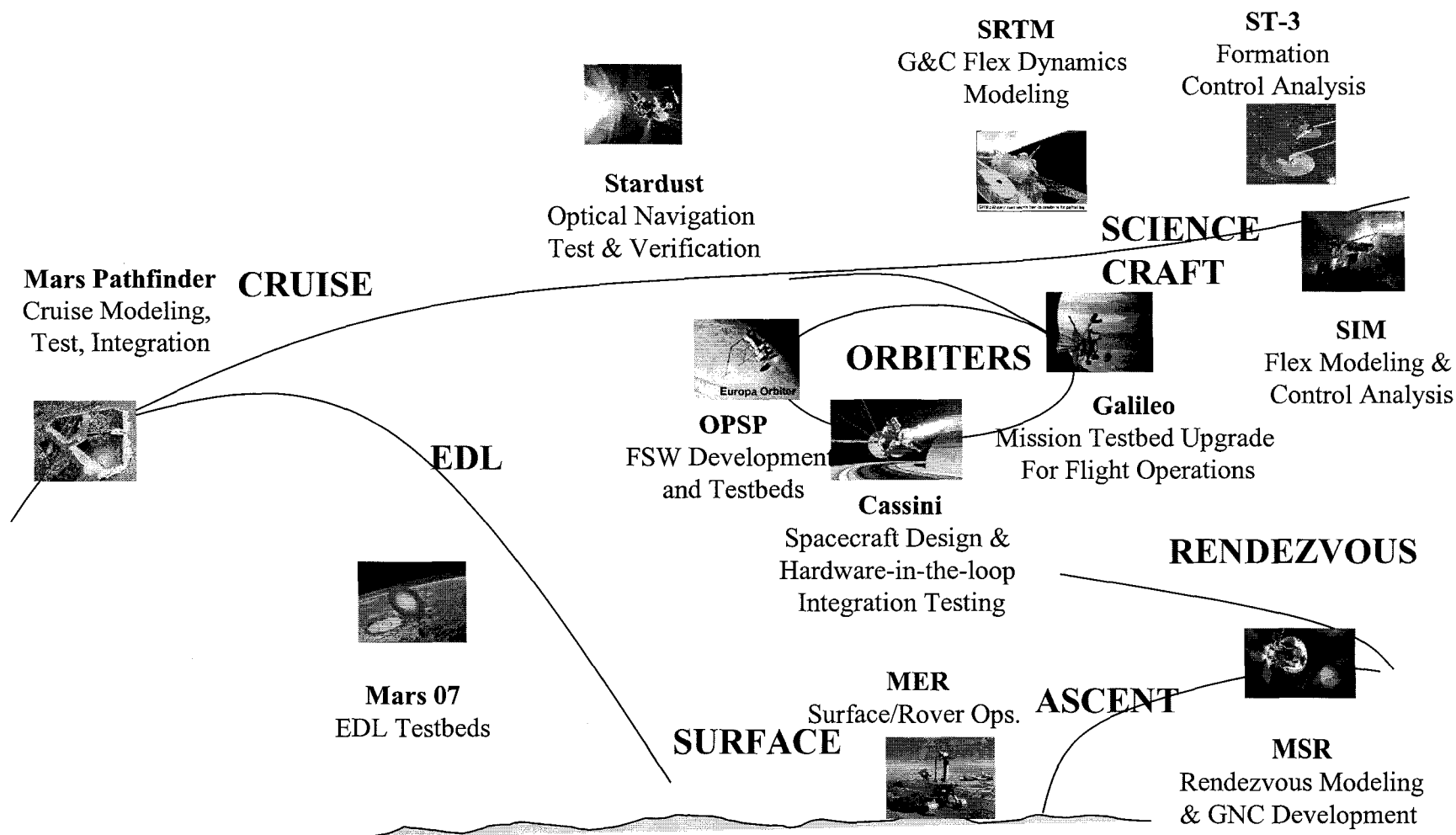
Jet Propulsion Lab  
Mail Code 198-235  
4800 Oak Grove Dr.  
Pasadena, CA 91109



# Mission Simulation Domains

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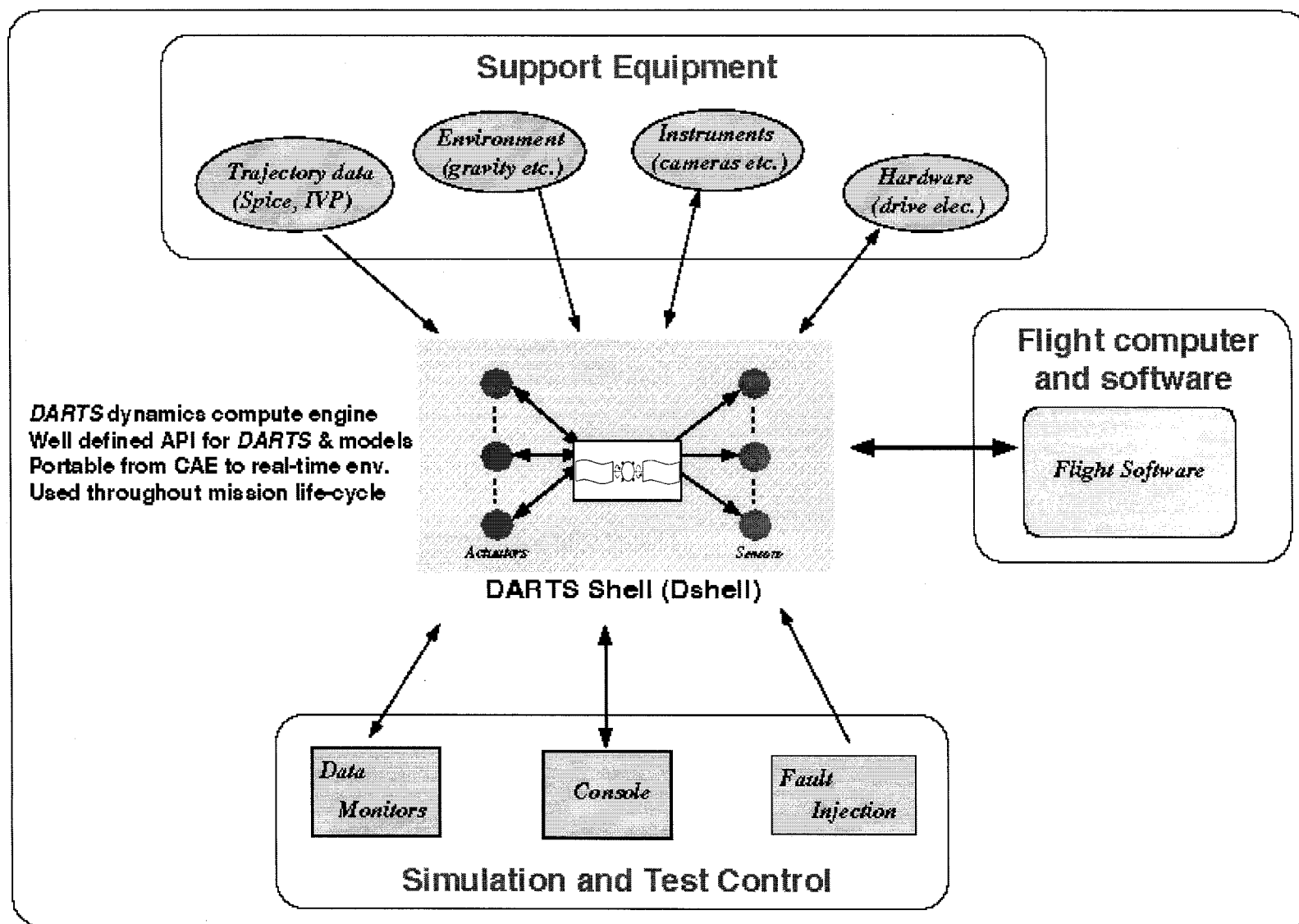




# Dshell Multimission Spacecraft Simulator

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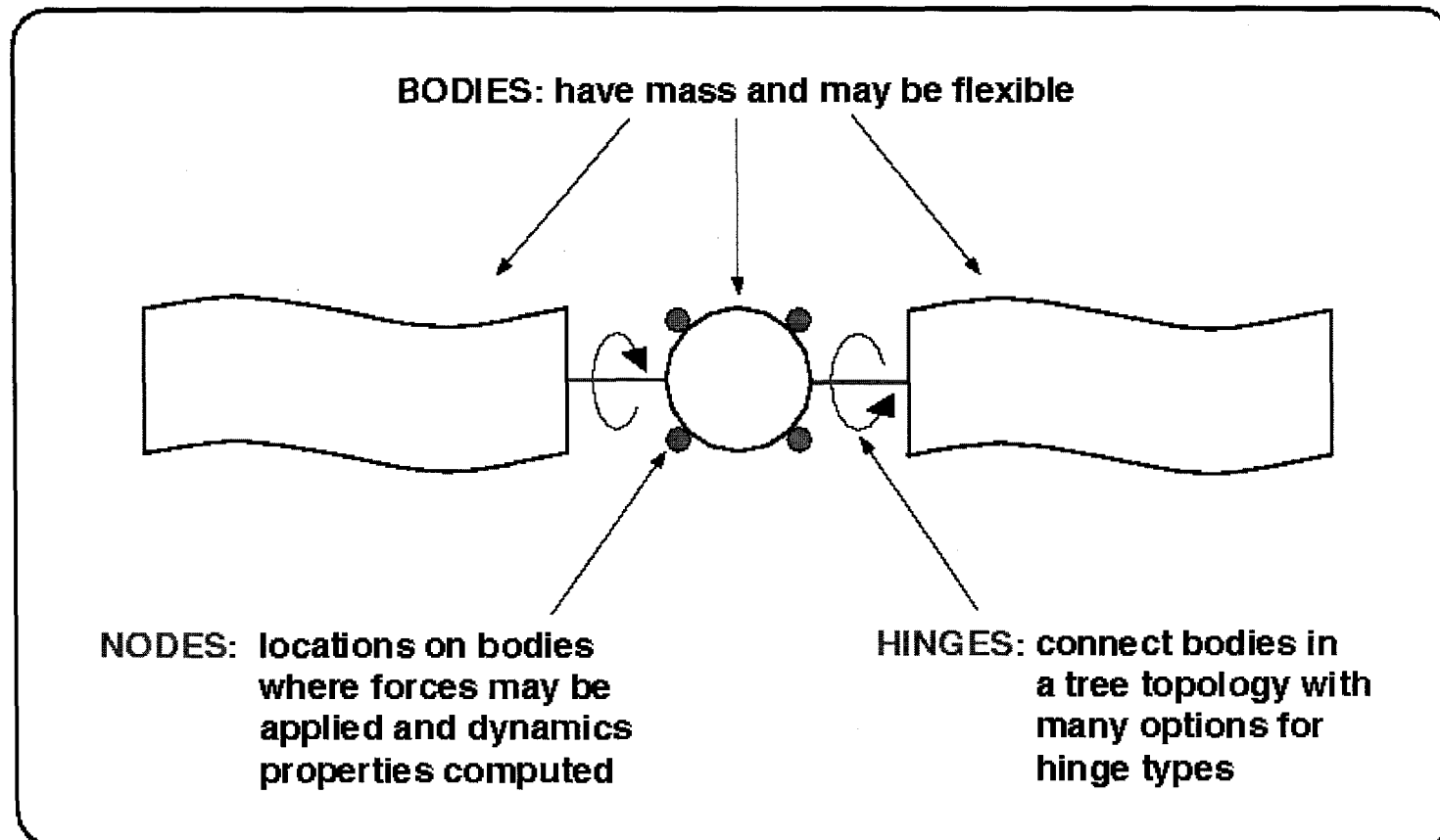




# DARTS - Flexible Multibody Dynamics Compute Engine

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\* **DARTS** solves equations of motion for flexible multi-body system based on the dynamics properties of the bodies in the system and the forces applied to those bodies. Based on Spatial Operator Algebra state-of-the-art algorithms

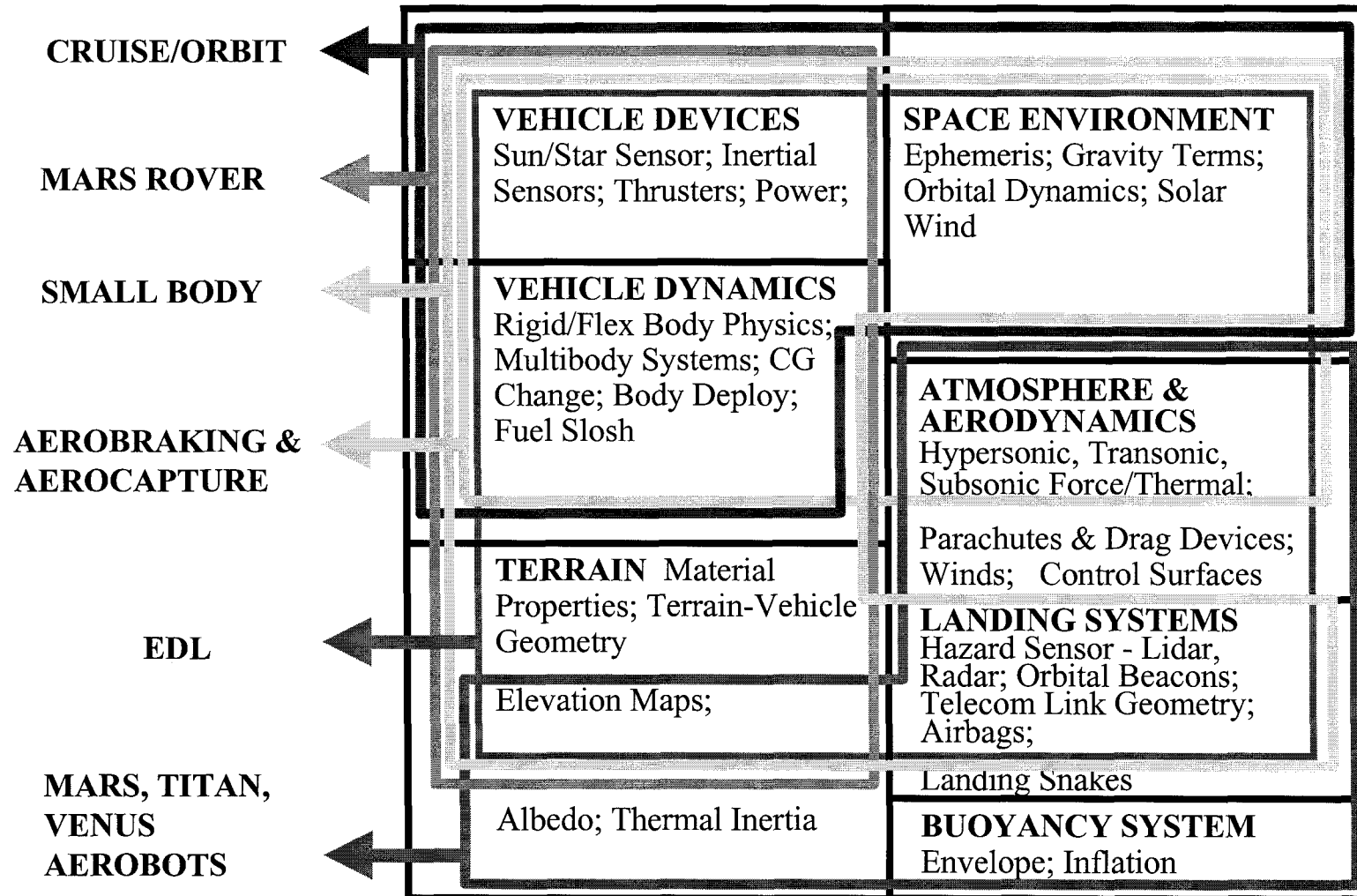
\* **DARTS** includes interfaces for Dshell device models.



# Layered Modeling Architecture

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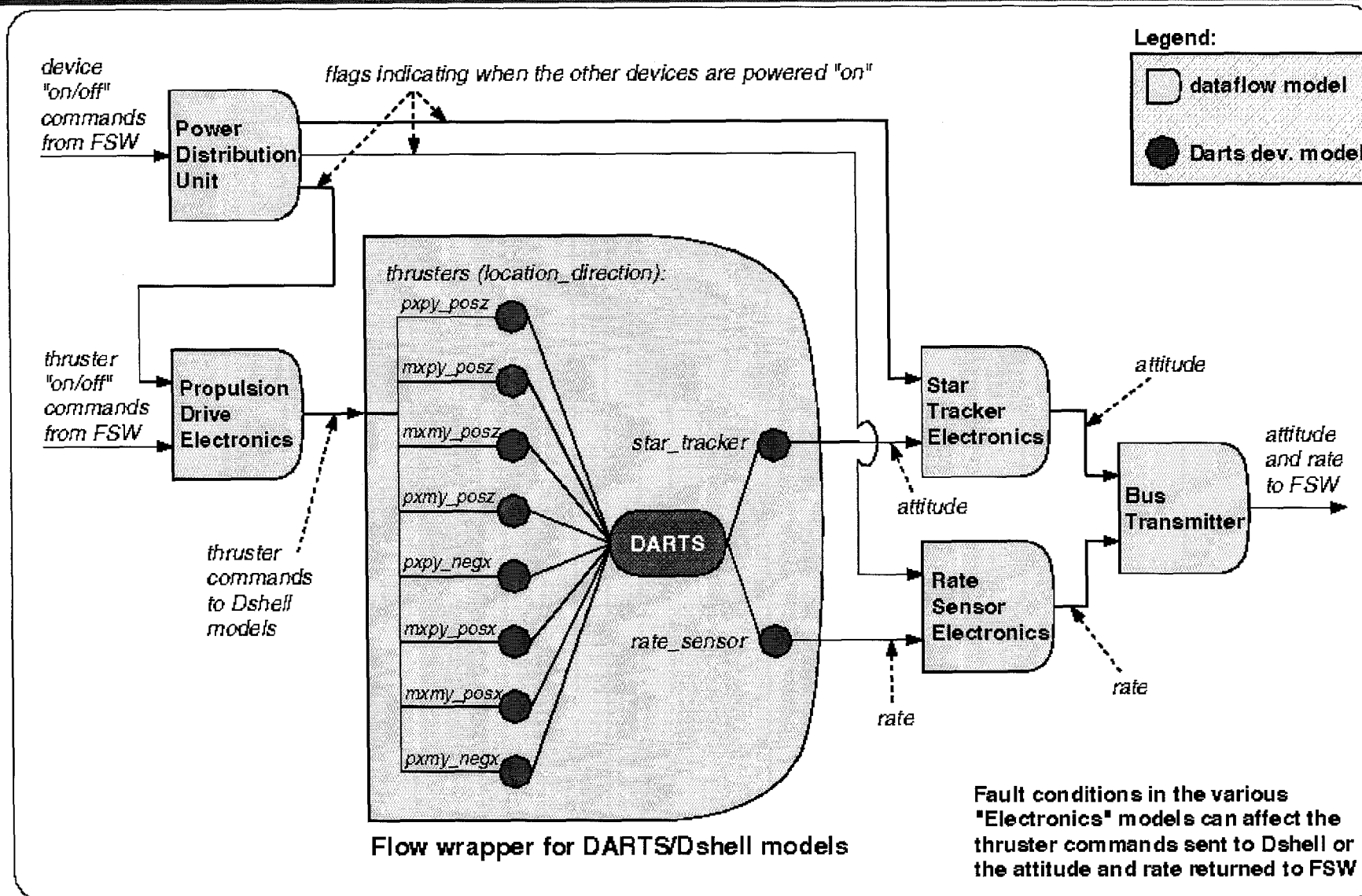
**This approach facilitates model reuse and extensibility to new mission domains.**



# Run-Time Simulation Model Definition

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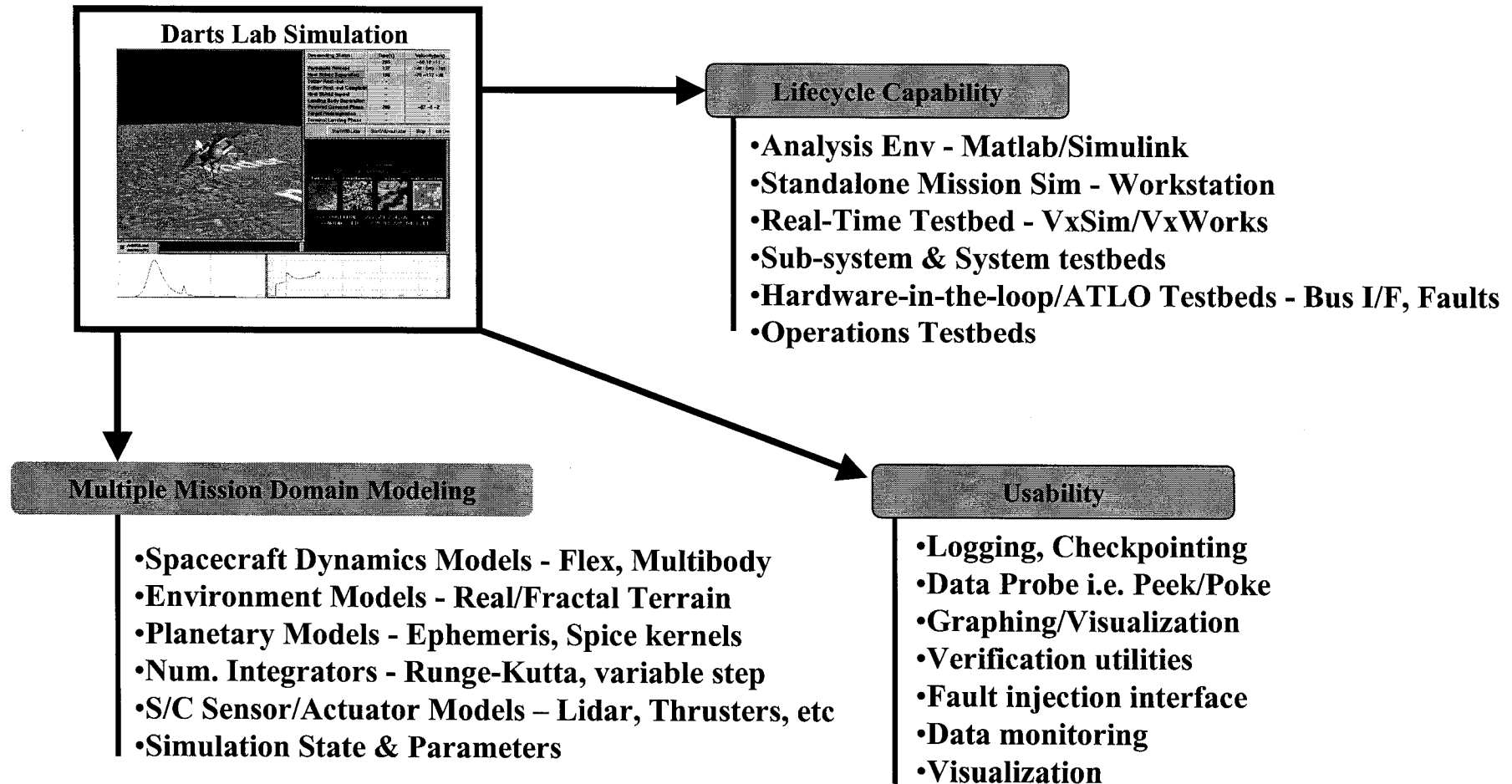




# Simulation Dimensions



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These are “*fault-lines*” where inadequate performance can cause costly testbed fragmentation.

**Goal:** *Design and architect high-performance simulation capability which addresses these needs; is open/extendable to future domains; is multi-mission/reusable; is configurable*

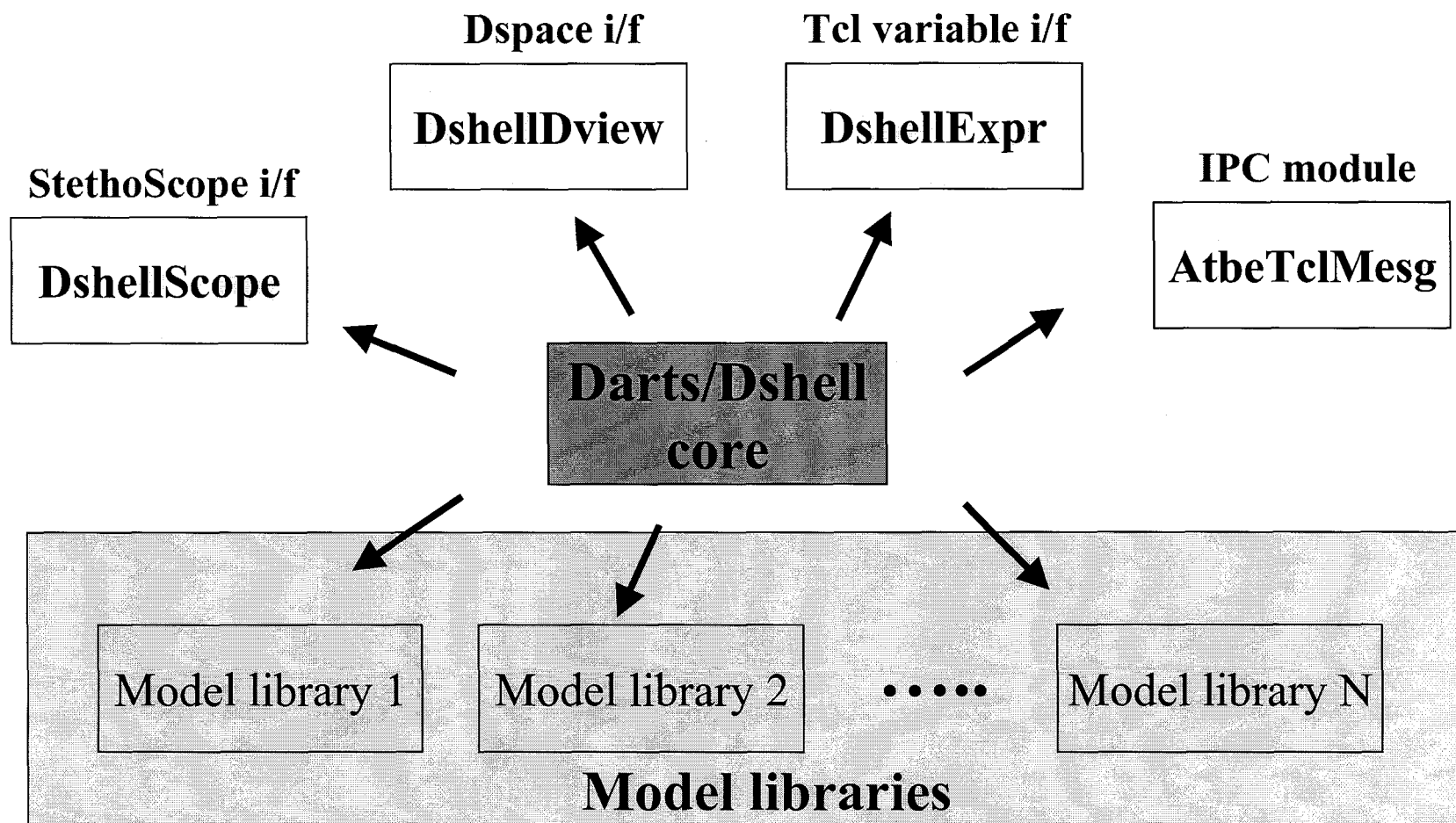


# Modular Run-Time Extension Architecture



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Additional capabilities & extensions are *“loaded”* in as needed at run-time.



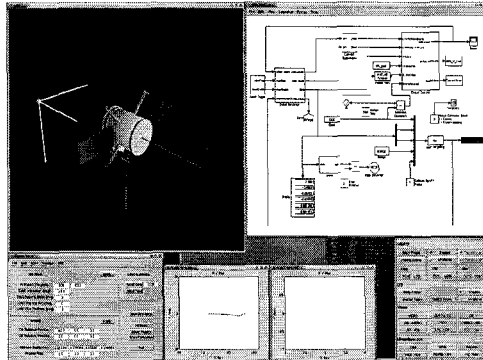




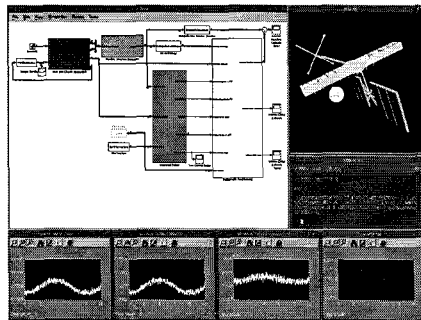
# Specific Mission Domain Examples

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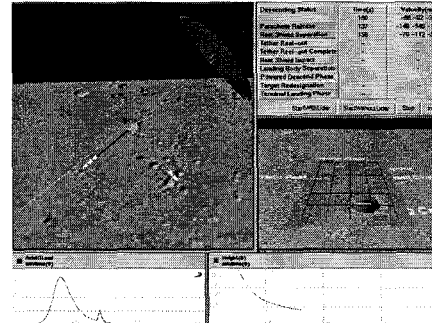
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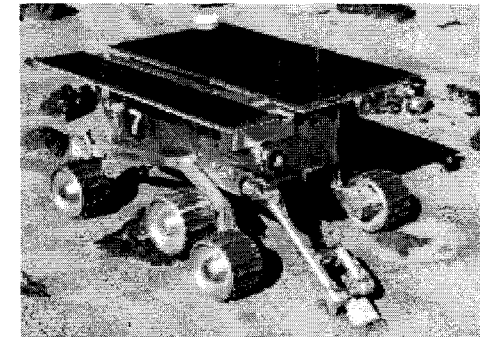
**Rendezvous** - Draper & in house G&C, Matlab/Simulink and stand-alone environments, planet & moon gravitational models



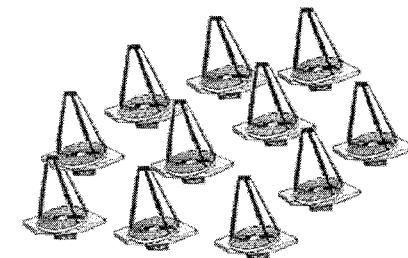
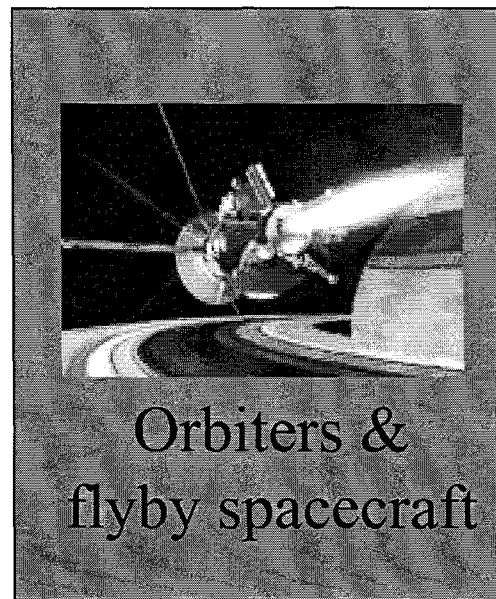
**SIM** - Large flex body dynamics, linear/nonlinear dynamics models, structural dynamics models, Matlab/Simulink environment



**EDL** - terrain models, LIDAR, s/c configuration changes, third party aero models, landing



**Rovers** - terrain interactions, wheel/soil interactions, collision detection, new integrators



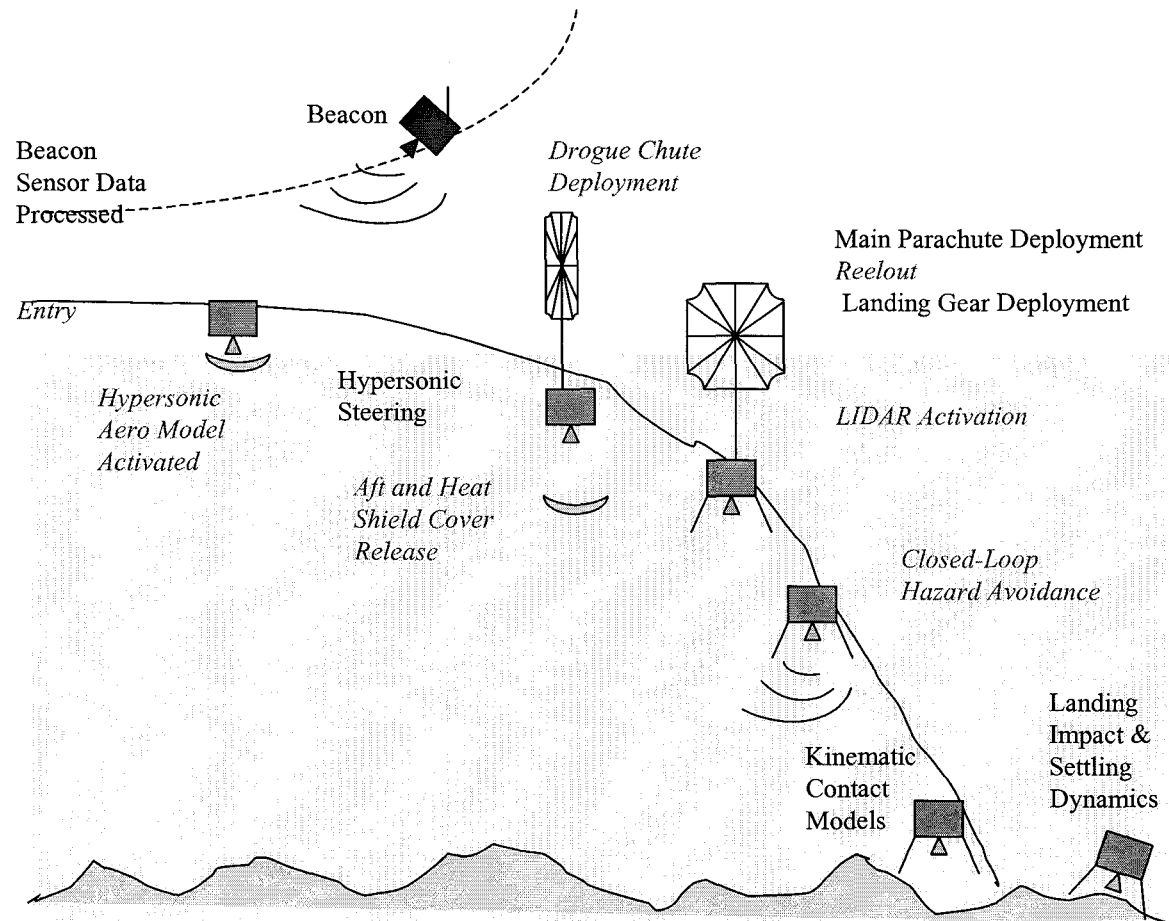
**Formation Flying** - Multiple coupled spacecraft, distributed sensors, communication delays, large dynamic range for sim. Data, distributed sim.



# DSENDs - Entry, Descent & Landing Simulator

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## Simulation Demonstrates:

- *Multibody Dynamics*
- *Pendulum Dynamics*
- *CG Shifts*
- *Thruster Effects*
- *Beacon Data*
- *Shield/Cover/Leg Deploy*
- *LIDAR In-the-loop*
- *Terrain Models*
- *Landing Geometry*
- *Fuel Depletion*
- *Trajectory Propagation*
- *Closed-Loop Control*
- *Landing Forces*
- *Entry Aerodynamics*
- *Parachute Dynamics*

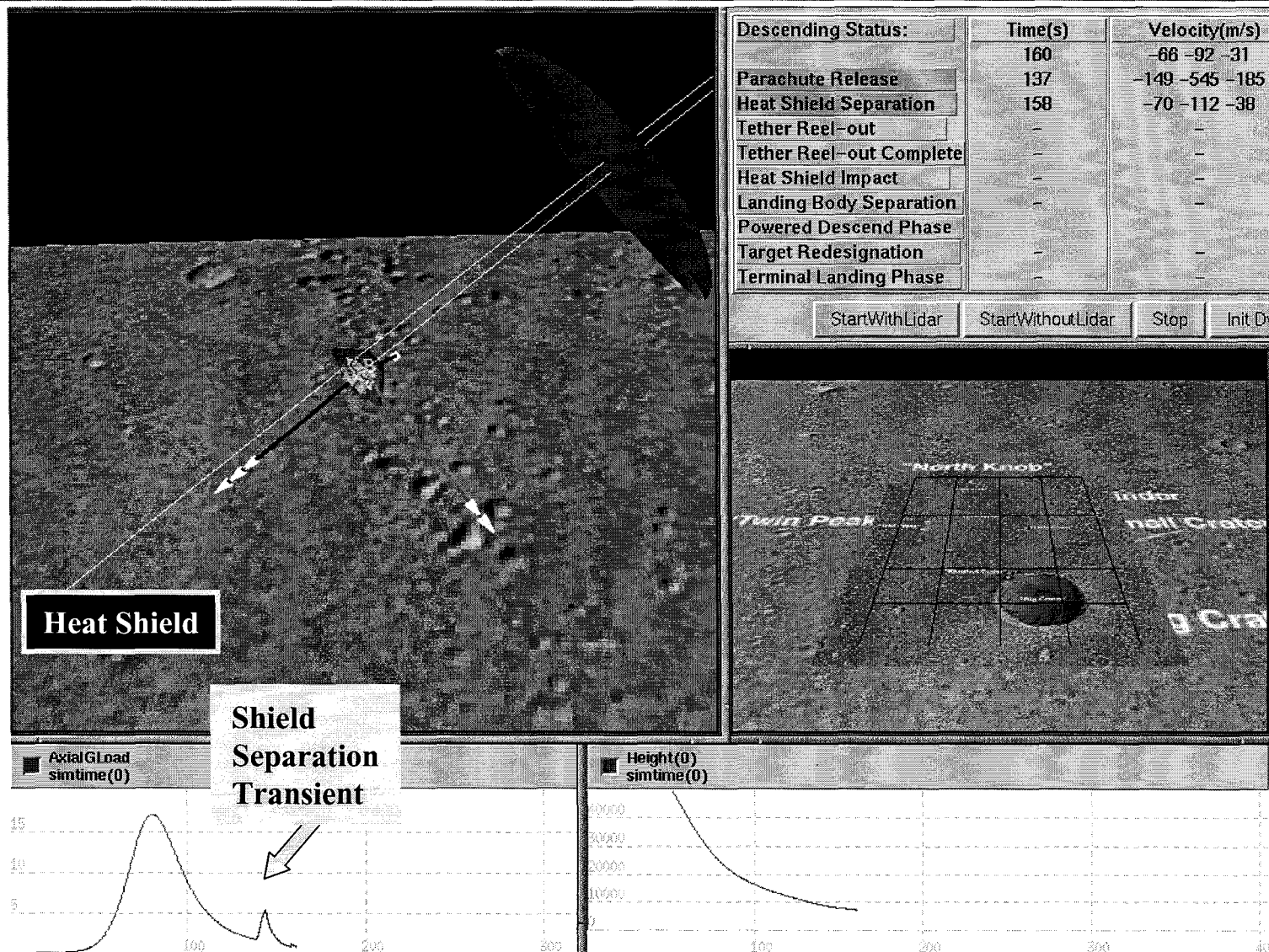
*Red/Italic Coded Text Indicates Capability Being Exercised*



# DSENGS EDL Simulation

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The image is a composite of three parts related to a satellite control simulation:

- Top Left:** A 3D rendering of a satellite in space. The satellite has a cylindrical body, solar panels, and antennas. Three vectors are shown originating from the center:  $\text{Zorb}$  (pointing towards the top right),  $\text{Yorb}$  (pointing towards the top left), and  $\text{Xorb}$  (pointing towards the bottom left).
- Top Right:** A Simulink block diagram of the control system. Key blocks include:
  - Inputs:** AbortTime, AbortEnable, AbortTrigger, AbortCommandSR0\_cause, DeltaV, MSRO\_AtoQuat, LVLH\_Quat, stkh.
  - Processing:** Convert Quaternions, SK\_goal, MATLAB Function (Profile Path), Draper Control, Control Error, Terminator, Manual Controller Select.
  - Outputs/Targets:** Scope, Delta\_V\_end, Control Error, Terminator (0 = Closure, 1 = Station Keeping), agm (abort targeting), Collision Sphere Radius.
  - Logic:** Goto [omega], Clock (3000), Switch Time (500), Relational Operator (>=), Stop Simulation, Stop Distance (2), Omega (0.0009), Display (7.896, -0.9223, -0.05708, -0.02855, 0.001018, 0.001451).
- Bottom:** A screenshot of the MATLAB/Simulink software interface.
  - OS Start Panel:** Contains fields for Altitudes (Per, Apo), Orbit Inclination, Orbit Ascend Node, Orbit Periaps Arg, Orbit True Anomaly, and MSRO parameters (OS Relative Position, OS Relative Velocity, Attitude Quaternion, Angular Rate).
  - Abort Guidance Panel:** Contains fields for Abort Time and Abort Now, and buttons for Start Simulation, Initialize, Reset Params, Scan Parameters, and Exit.
  - Plots:** Two X-Y Plots showing the trajectory of the satellite. The left plot shows a long, straight line, and the right plot shows a curved path.
  - Command Window:** Displays a list of commands and their execution times.
  - MSRO Panel:** Contains buttons for Body Frame, Inertial Frame, LRF, RDF, OS, and Views.
  - Miscellaneous Panel:** Contains buttons for Trail, Mars, Textures, Near View, Normal View, and Far View.

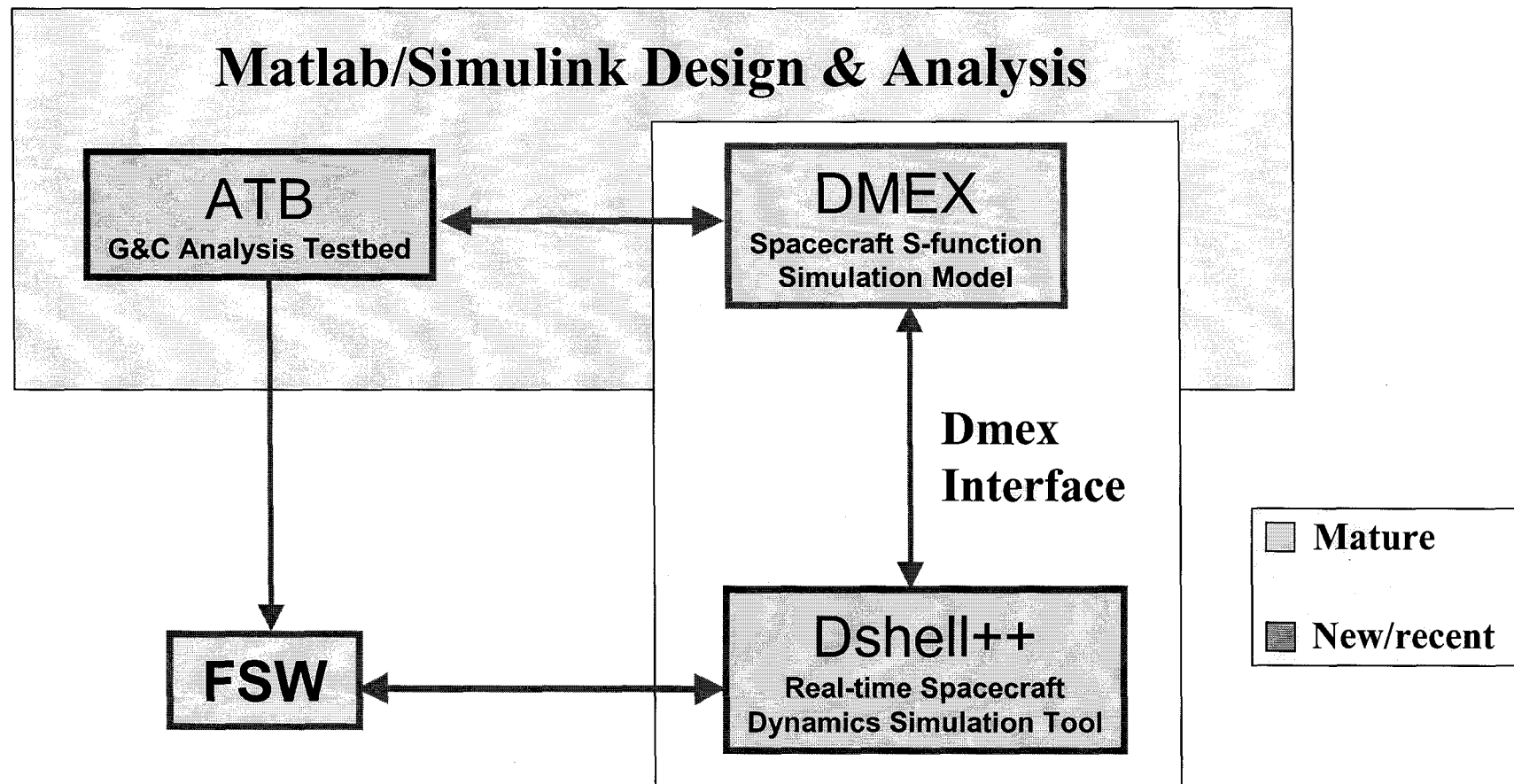


# Dmex - Interface to Matlab/Simulink



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To support **early workstation** and **later real-time** simulation needs, we have developed **Dmex** interface for embedding **Dshell** models in **Matlab/Simulink**.



## Stand-Alone Closed-Loop Flight Software Simulation

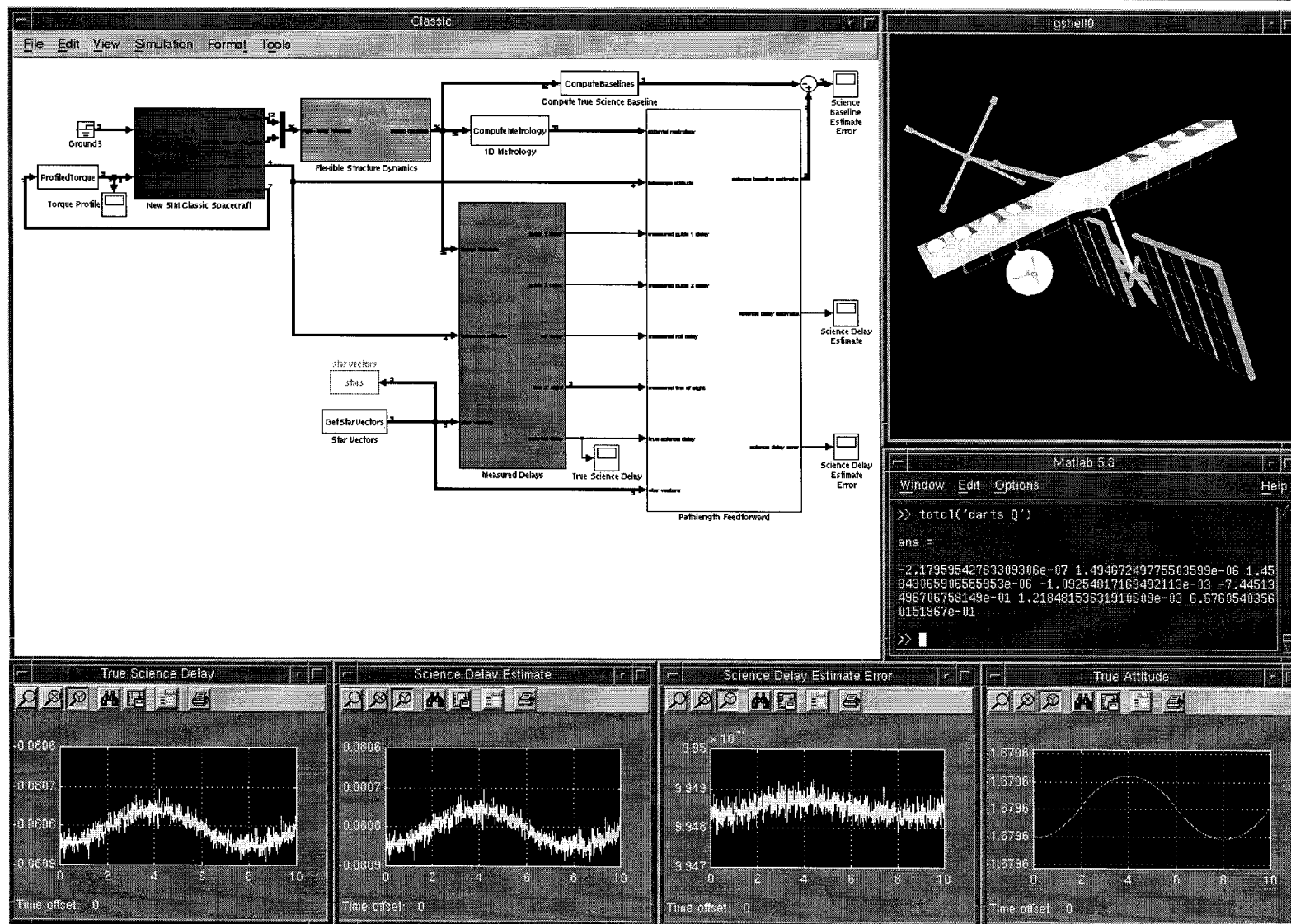




# SIM Instrument Modeling

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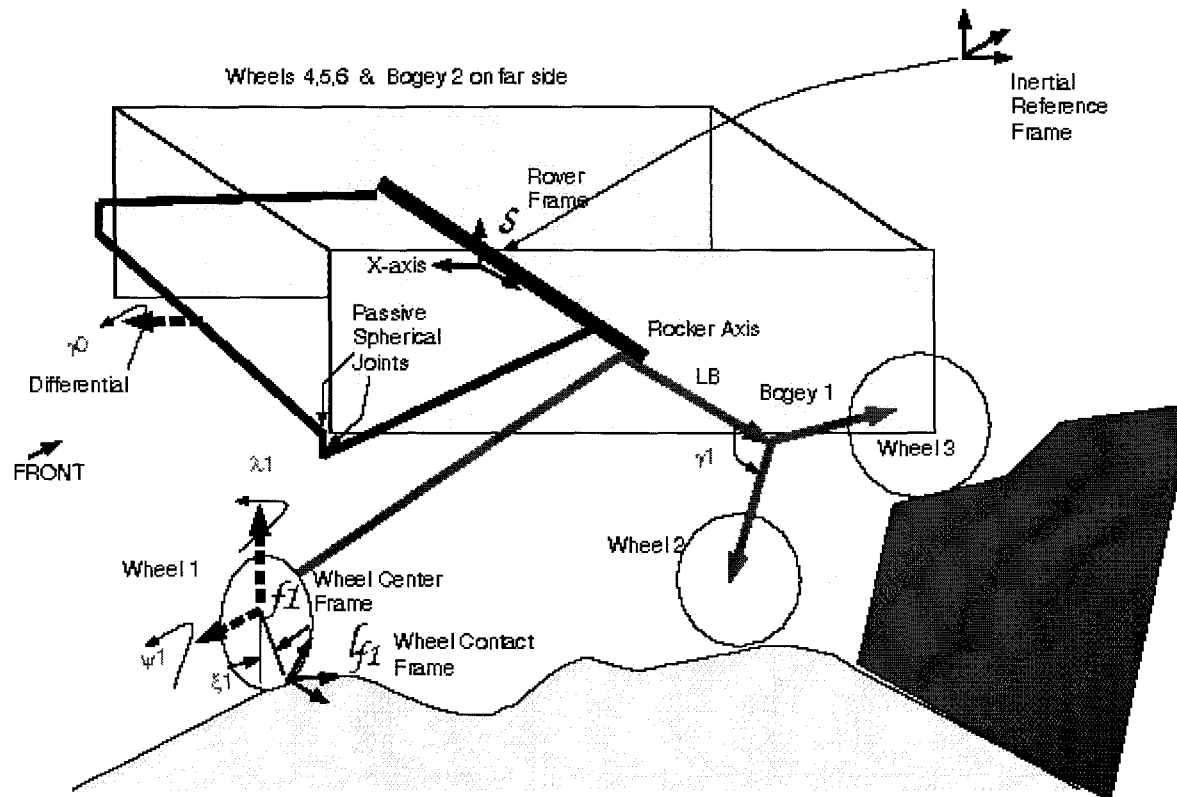




# ROAMS Planetary Rover Simulator

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- Rover kinematics
- Terrain
- Sensors - tilt, gyro, accelerometer
- Configuration Kinematics mobility algorithm
- Mobility dynamics
- Wheel models
- Wheel/terrain interaction
- Traction models
- Camera
- Hazard sensor
- Power - panel, battery
- Instrument arm

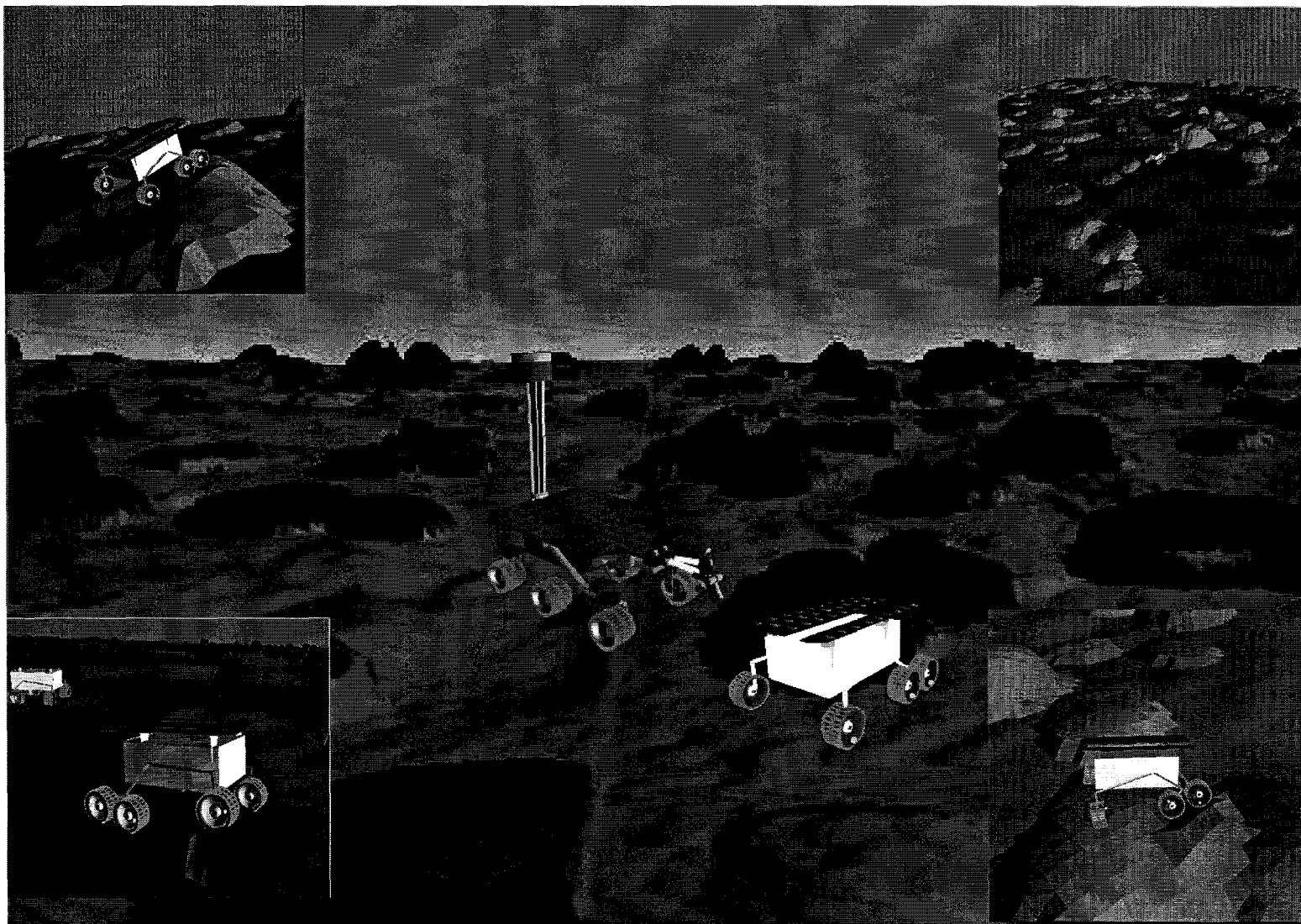
■ implemented  
■ under development



# Planetary Rover Mobility Simulator

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# Mars Sample Return - Rendezvous Scenario JPL

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- Preliminary Rendezvous:**  
 Search for the sample canister (OS)—which is ~15cm dia. and 3.6 kg mass—in a 600 km circular orbit ( $\pm 100$  km 3s dispersion) and  $45^\circ$  inclination ( $\pm 1^\circ$  3s dispersion) from the  $250 \times 1400$  km orbit.
- Intermediate Rendezvous:**  
 Perform a series of maneuvers to align its orbit node, inclination, and semi-major axis to match those of the canister's orbit.
- Terminal Rendezvous:**  
 Perform maneuvers from a co-elliptic orbit of several km below and hundred km behind OS to 80 m position on +V-bar and stationkeep for at least 2 orbits prior to close and capture operations.

